

**NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING GLUTX
AND USES THEREOF**

5 Background of the Invention

09981947-101801
10 A number of mammalian glucose (hexose) transporters
(GLUTs) have been identified. High affinity GLUTs are found
in nearly every tissue. A low affinity GLUT (GLUT-2) is
expressed in tissues which are associated with high glucose
flux (e.g., intestine, kidney, and liver). It is thought
that the level of expression of high affinity GLUTs
influences the rate of glucose uptake. It is also thought
that the expression of various GLUTs is regulated by glucose
and various hormones (Thorens, *Am. J. Physiol.* 270
15 (Gastrointest. Liver Physiol. 33:G541-G553, 1996). Human
GLUT-1 is described by Mucckler et al. (*Science* 229:941,
1985). Human GLUT-2 is described by Fukumoto et al. (*Proc.*
Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 264:776, 1989). Human GLUT-3 is
described by Keller et al. (*J. Biol. Chem.* 264:18884, 1989).
20 Human GLUT-4 is described by Fukumoto et al. (*J. Biol.*
Chem. 264:7776, 19 89). Human GLUT-5 is described by Kayano
et al. (*Nature* 377:151, 1995).

Summary of the Invention

25 The invention described herein relates to the
discovery and characterization of a cDNA encoding GLUTX, a
human glucose transporter protein. The nucleotide sequence
of a cDNA encoding GLUTX is shown in Fig. 1. The deduced
amino acid sequence of GLUTX is shown in Fig. 2. GLUTX is
30 predicted to include 12 transmembrane domains. The first
transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 52
(intracellular end) to about amino acid 71 (extracellular
end). The second transmembrane domain extends from about

amino acid 108 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 128 (intracellular end). The third transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 141 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 159 (extracellular end). The fourth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 166 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 189 (intracellular end). The fifth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 204 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 221 (extracellular end). The sixth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 233 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 252 (intracellular end). The seventh transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 317 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 338 (extracellular end). The eighth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 355 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 375 (intracellular end). The ninth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 383 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 404 (extracellular end). The tenth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 413 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 437 (intracellular end). The eleventh transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 449 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 472 (extracellular end). The twelfth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 481 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 499 (intracellular end). GLUTX nucleic acids and polypeptides, as well as molecules which increase or decrease expression or activity of GLUTX, are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with aberrant hexose transport.

GLUTX protein has some sequence similarity to a number of known glucose transporters (Fig. 3).

The invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules (*i.e.*, a nucleic acid molecule that is separated

from the 5' and 3' coding sequences with which it is immediately contiguous in the naturally occurring genome of an organism, also referred to as a recombinant nucleic acid molecule) that encodes a GLUTX polypeptide. Within the invention are polypeptides having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or encoded by nucleic acid molecules having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1. However, the invention is not limited to nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides that are identical to those SEQ ID Nos. For example, the invention includes nucleic acid molecules which encode splice variants, allelic variants or mutant forms of GLUTX as well as the proteins encoded by such nucleic acid molecules.

Also within the invention are nucleic acid molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. Such molecules include, for example, nucleic acid molecules encoding allelic variants of GLUTX or mutant forms of GLUTX. As described further below, molecules that are substantially identical to those of SEQ ID Nos. 1 and 2 are also encompassed by the invention.

The term "substantially pure" as used herein in reference to a given compound (e.g., a GLUTX polypeptide) means that the compound is substantially free from other compounds, such as those in cellular material, viral material, or culture medium, with which the compound may have been associated (e.g., in the course of production by recombinant DNA techniques or before purification from a natural biological source). When chemically synthesized, a compound of the invention is substantially pure when it is substantially free from the chemical compounds used in the process of its synthesis. Polypeptides or other compounds

of interest are substantially free from other compounds when they are within preparations that are at least 60% by weight (dry weight) the compound of interest. Preferably, the preparation is at least 75%, more preferably at least 90%,
5 and most preferably at least 99%, by weight the compound of interest. Purity can be measured by any appropriate standard method, for example, by column chromatography, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, or HPLC analysis.

Where a particular polypeptide or nucleic acid
10 molecule is said to have a specific percent identity to a reference polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule of a defined length, the percent identity is relative to the reference polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule. Thus, a peptide that is 50% identical to a reference polypeptide that is
15 100 amino acids long can be a 50 amino acid polypeptide that is completely identical to a 50 amino acid long portion of the reference polypeptide. It might also be a 100 amino acid long polypeptide which is 50% identical to the reference polypeptide over its entire length. Of course,
20 many other polypeptides will meet the same criteria. The same rule applies for nucleic acid molecules.

For polypeptides, the length of the reference polypeptide sequence will generally be at least 16 amino acids, preferably at least 20 amino acids, more preferably
25 at least 25 amino acids, and most preferably 35 amino acids, 50 amino acids, or 100 amino acids. For nucleic acids, the length of the reference nucleic acid sequence will generally be at least 50 nucleotides, preferably at least
60 nucleotides, more preferably at least 75 nucleotides, and
30 most preferably at least 100 nucleotides (e.g., 150, 200, 250, or 300 nucleotides).

In the case of polypeptide sequences that are less than 100% identical to a reference sequence, the non-

identical positions are preferably, but not necessarily, conservative substitutions for the reference sequence. Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine and alanine; valine, 5 isoleucine, and leucine; aspartic acid and glutamic acid; asparagine and glutamine; serine and threonine; lysine and arginine; and phenylalanine and tyrosine.

Sequence identity can be measured using sequence analysis software (e.g., the Sequence Analysis Software 10 Package of the Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center, 1710 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53705 with the default parameters as specified therein.

The BLAST programs, provided as a service by the 15 National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>), are very useful for making sequence comparisons. The programs are described in detail by Karlin et al., (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-68, 1990 and 90:5873-7, 1993) and Altschul et al., (*Nucl. Acids* 20 *Res.* 25:3389-3402, 1997) and are available on the internet at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.

The invention also features a host cell that harbors an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding GLUTX (either alone or in conjunction with a heterologous polypeptide, 25 such as a detectable marker) or a nucleic acid vector that contains a sequence encoding GLUTX (again, with or without a heterologous polypeptide). The vector can be an expression vector, and the expression vector can include a regulatory element. An antibody that specifically binds a GLUTX 30 polypeptide is also within the scope of the present invention and is useful, for example, to detect GLUTX in a biological sample or to alter the activity of GLUTX. For example, GLUTX can be detected in a biological sample by

contacting the sample with an antibody that specifically binds GLUTX under conditions that allow the formation of a GLUTX-antibody complex and detecting the complex, if present, as an indication of the presence of GLUTX in the sample. The use of an antibody in a treatment regime, where it can alter the activity of GLUTX, is discussed further below.

An antibody of the invention can be a monoclonal, polyclonal, or engineered antibody that specifically binds GLUTX (as described more fully below). An antibody that "specifically binds" to a particular antigen, for example, a GLUTX polypeptide of the invention, will not substantially recognize or bind to other molecules in a sample, e.g., a biological sample, that includes GLUTX.

Given that an object of the present invention is to alter the expression or activity of GLUTX in vivo, a pharmaceutical composition containing, for example, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding GLUTX (or a fragment thereof), a nucleic acid molecule that is antisense to GLUTX (i.e., that has a sequence that is the reverse and complement of a portion of the coding strand of a GLUTX gene), a GLUTX polypeptide, or an antibody, small molecule, or other compound that specifically binds a GLUTX polypeptide is also a feature of the invention.

The discovery and characterization of GLUTX and the polypeptide it encodes makes it possible to determine whether a given disorder is associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX (either at the transcriptional or translational level) or activity of GLUTX. For example, one can diagnose a patient as having a disorder associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX by measuring GLUTX expression in a biological sample obtained from the patient. An increase or decrease in GLUTX expression in the biological

sample, compared with GLUTX expression in a control sample (e.g., a sample of the same tissue collected from one or more healthy individuals) indicates that the patient has a disorder associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX.

5 Similarly, one can diagnose a patient as having a disorder associated with aberrant activity of GLUTX by measuring GLUTX activity in a biological sample obtained from the patient. An increase or decrease in GLUTX activity in the biological sample, compared with GLUTX activity in a control
10 sample, indicates that the patient has a disorder associated with aberrant activity of GLUTX. The techniques required to measure gene expression or polypeptide activity are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

In addition to diagnostic methods, such as those
15 described above, the present invention encompasses methods and compositions for typing and evaluating the prognosis of patients suffering from a disorder associated with aberrant activity or expression of GLUTX. The invention also encompasses methods and compositions for selecting an
20 appropriate an treatment for disorders associated with inappropriate expression of GLUTX or inappropriate activity of GLUTX. The invention also includes compositions and methods for assessing the effectiveness of such treatments.

For example, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention
25 can be used as probes to classify cells in terms of their level of GLUTX expression and as primers for diagnostic PCR analysis which can be used to detect mutations, allelic variations, and regulatory defects in the GLUTX gene. Similarly, those of ordinary skill in the art can use
30 routine techniques to identify inappropriate activity of GLUTX, which can be observed in a variety of forms. Diagnostic kits for the practice of such methods are also provided.

The invention further encompasses transgenic animals that express GLUTX and recombinant "knock-out" animals that fail to express GLUTX. These animals can serve as new and useful models of disorders in which GLUTX is misexpressed.

5 The invention also features antagonists and agonists of GLUTX that can inhibit or enhance, respectively, one or more of the biological activities of GLUTX, e.g., the ability to act as a transporter for certain sugars. Suitable antagonists can include small molecules (i.e.,
10 molecules with a molecular weight below about 500), large molecules (i.e., molecules with a molecular weight above about 500), antibodies that specifically bind and "neutralize" GLUTX (as described below), and nucleic acid molecules that interfere with transcription or translation
15 of GLUTX (e.g., antisense nucleic acid molecules and ribozymes). Agonists of GLUTX also include small and large molecules, and antibodies other than neutralizing antibodies.

20 The invention features methods and compositions useful for identifying antagonists and agonists of a GLUTX biological activity. These methods entail measuring the activity of GLUTX in the presence and absence of a test compound.

25 The invention also features molecules that can increase or decrease the expression of GLUTX (e.g., by altering transcription or translation). Small molecules (as defined above), large molecules (as defined above), and nucleic acid molecules (e.g., antisense and ribozyme molecules) can be used to inhibit the expression of GLUTX.
30 Other types of nucleic acid molecules (e.g., molecules that bind to GLUTX negative transcriptional regulatory sequences) can be used to increase the expression of GLUTX.

Compounds that modulate the expression of GLUTX in a

cell can be identified by comparing the level of expression of GLUTX in the presence of a selected compound with the level of expression of GLUTX in the absence of that compound. A difference in the level of GLUTX expression
5 indicating that the selected compound modulates the expression of GLUTX in the cell. A comparable test for compounds that modulate the activity of GLUTX can be carried out by comparing the level of GLUTX activity in the presence and absence of the compound. Thus, the in

10 The invention features methods and compositions useful for identifying compounds which modulate GLUTX expression. These methods entail measuring the expression of GLUTX (at the transcriptional or translational level) in the presence and absence of a test compound.

15 Patients who have a disorder mediated by abnormal GLUTX activity can be treated by administration of a compound that alters the expression of GLUTX or the activity of GLUTX. When the objective is to decrease expression or activity, the compound administered can be a GLUTX antisense
20 oligonucleotide or an antibody, such as a neutralizing antibody, that specifically binds GLUTX, respectively.

The preferred methods and materials are described below in examples which are meant to illustrate, not limit, the invention. Skilled artisans will recognize methods and
25 materials that are similar or equivalent to those described herein, and that can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as
30 commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present

invention, the preferred methods and materials are described herein. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and are not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the detailed description, and from the claims.

10

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a depiction nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of human GLUTX.

Fig. 2 is a depiction of the predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) of human GLUTX.

Fig. 3 is comparison of the amino acid sequences of GLUTX (SEQ ID NO:2), GLUT1 (SEQ ID NO:3), GLUT2 (SEQ ID NO:4), GLUT3 (SEQ ID NO:5), GLUT4 (SEQ ID NO:6), and GLUT5 (SEQ ID NO:7).

20

Fig. 4 includes a series of plots predicting various structural features of GLUTX: alpha regions (Garnier-Robson), beta regions (Garnier-Robson), turn regions (Garnier-Robson), coil regions (Garnier-Robson), amphipathic alpha regions (Eisenberg), amphipathic beta regions (Eisenberg), and flexible regions (Karplus-Schult). Fig. 4 also includes plots of antigenicity index (Jameson-Wolf), surface probability (Emini), and hydrophilicity (Kyte-Doolittle).

25

30

Detailed Description

GLUTX is a glucose transporter which has some sequence similarity to members of the GLUT family. GLUTX is predicted to have 12 transmembrane domains. The first

transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 52
(intracellular end) to about amino acid 71 (extracellular
end). The second transmembrane domain extends from about
amino acid 108 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 128
5 (intracellular end). The third transmembrane domain extends
from about amino acid 141 (intracellular end) to about amino
acid 159 (extracellular end). The fourth transmembrane
domain extends from about amino acid 166 (extracellular end)
to about amino acid 189 (intracellular end). The fifth
10 transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 204
(intracellular end) to about amino acid 221 (extracellular
end). The sixth transmembrane domain extends from about
amino acid 233 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 252
(intracellular end). The seventh transmembrane domain
15 extends from about amino acid 317 (intracellular end) to
about amino acid 333 (extracellular end). The eighth
transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 355
(extracellular end) to about amino acid 375 (intracellular
end). The ninth transmembrane domain extends from about
20 amino acid 383 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 404
(extracellular end). The tenth transmembrane domain extends
from about amino acid 413 (extracellular end) to about amino
acid 437 (intracellular end). The eleventh transmembrane
domain extends from about amino acid 449 (intracellular end)
25 to about amino acid 472 (extracellular end). The twelfth
transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 481
(extracellular end) to about amino acid 499 (intracellular
end).

The GLUTX gene was identified as follows. A variety
30 of public and proprietary sequence databases were searched
using an approach designed to identify putative glucose
transporters. This search led to the identification of an
EST which was thought likely to encode a portion of a gene

having some similarity to genes encoding previously identified glucose transporters. Two PCR primers (TGTTTCCTAGTCTTTGCTACA; SEQ ID NO:8 and TTGTTAAGGCCTTCCATT; SEQ ID NO:9) based on the sequence of the identified EST
5 were used to screen a human mixed tissue cDNA library. This screening resulted in the identification of a probe which was used to screen the human mixed tissue cDNA library. This screening led to the identification of a number of putative glucose transporter clones. A number of these
10 clones were sequenced and ordered to arrive at a complete sequence for GLUTX. The nucleotide sequence of GLUTX is shown in Fig. 1. The predicted amino acid sequence of GLUTX is shown in Fig. 2.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention and the
15 polypeptides they encode (e.g., a GLUTX polypeptide or fragments thereof) can be used directly as diagnostic and therapeutic agents, or they can be used to generate antibodies or identify small molecules that, in turn, are clinically useful. In addition, GLUTX nucleic acid
20 molecules can be used to identify the chromosomal location of GLUTX and as tissue-specific markers. Accordingly, expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, cells transfected with these vectors, the polypeptides expressed by these cells, and antibodies
25 generated, against either the entire polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof, are among the preferred embodiments. These embodiments and some of their clinical application are described further below.

30 **I. Nucleic Acid Molecules Encoding GLUTX**

The GLUTX nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be cDNA, genomic DNA, synthetic DNA, or RNA, and can be double-stranded or single-stranded. In the event the

nucleic acid molecule is single-stranded, it can be either a sense or an antisense strand. Fragments of these molecules are also considered within the scope of the invention, and can be produced, for example, by the polymerase chain

5 reaction (PCR), or by treating a longer fragment (e.g., a full-length GLUTX gene sequence) with one or more restriction endonucleases. Similarly, a full-length GLUTX mRNA molecule, or a fragment thereof, can be produced by *in vitro* transcription. The isolated nucleic acid molecule
10 of the invention can encode a fragment of GLUTX that is not found as such in the natural state. Although nucleic acid molecules encoding any given fragment of GLUTX are within the scope of the invention, fragments that retain a biological activity of GLUTX are preferred.

15 The nucleic acid molecules of the invention encompass recombinant molecules, such as those in which a nucleic acid molecule (e.g., an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding GLUTX, or a fragment thereof) is incorporated: (1) into a vector (e.g., a plasmid or viral
20 vector), (2) into the genome of a heterologous cell, or (3) into the genome of a homologous cell, at a position other than the natural chromosomal location. Recombinant nucleic acid molecules, transgenic animals, and uses therefor are discussed further below.

25 The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can contain naturally occurring sequences, or sequences that differ from those that occur naturally, but, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode the same polypeptide.

In addition, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention
30 are not limited to those that encode the amino acid residues of the GLUTX polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID NO: 2; they can also include some or all of the non-coding sequences that lie upstream or downstream from a GLUTX coding sequence, a

heterologous regulatory element, or a sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide (e.g., a reporter gene). Regulatory elements and reporter genes are discussed further below.

5 The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be synthesized (for example, by phosphoramidite-based synthesis) or obtained from a biological cell, such as the cell of a mammal. Thus, the nucleic acids can be those of a human, mouse, rat, guinea pig, cow, sheep, goat, horse, pig, 10 rabbit, monkey, dog, or cat. Combinations or modifications of the nucleotides within these types of nucleic acid molecules are also encompassed.

 In the event the nucleic acid molecules of the invention encode or act as antisense molecules, they can be 15 used, for example, to regulate translation of GLUTX mRNA. Techniques associated with detection of nucleic acid sequences or regulation of their expression are well known to persons of ordinary skill in the art, and can be used in the context of the present invention to diagnose or treat 20 disorders associated with aberrant GLUTX expression. However, aberrant expression of GLUTX (or aberrant activity of GLUTX) is not a prerequisite for treatment according to the methods of the invention; the molecules of the invention (including the nucleic acid molecules described here) are 25 expected to be useful in improving the symptoms associated with a variety of medical conditions regardless of whether or not the expression of GLUTX (or the activity of GLUTX) is detectably aberrant. Nucleic acid molecules are discussed further below in the context of their clinical utility.

30 The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules that encode other members of the GLUTX family (e.g., the murine homologue of GLUTX). Such nucleic acid molecules will be readily identified by the ability to

hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GLUTX polypeptide (e.g., a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1). The cDNA sequence described herein (SEQ ID NO:1) can be used to
5 identify these nucleic acids, which include, for example, nucleic acids that encode homologous polypeptides in other species, splice variants of the GLUTX gene in humans or other mammals, allelic variants of the GLUTX gene in humans or other mammals, and mutant forms of the GLUTX gene in
10 humans or other mammals.

The preferred class of nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to SEQ ID NO:1 are nucleic acid molecules that encode human allelic variants of GLUTX. There are two major classes of such variants: active allelic variants, naturally
15 occurring variants that have the biological activity of GLUTX and non-active allelic variants, naturally occurring allelic variants that lack the biological function of GLUTX.

Active allelic variants can be used as an equivalent for a GLUTX protein having the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ
20 ID NO:1 as described herein whereas nonactive allelic variants can be used in methods of disease diagnosis and as a therapeutic target.

The invention features methods of detecting and isolating such nucleic acid molecules. Using these methods,
25 a sample (e.g., a nucleic acid library, such as a cDNA or genomic library) is contacted (or "screened") with a GLUTX-specific probe (e.g., a fragment of SEQ ID NO:1 that is at least 17 nucleotides long). The probe will selectively hybridize to nucleic acids encoding related
30 polypeptides (or to complementary sequences thereof). The term "selectively hybridize" is used to refer to an event in which a probe binds to nucleic acid molecules encoding GLUTX (or to complementary sequences thereof) to a detectably

greater extent than to nucleic acids encoding other polypeptides, particularly other types of transporter molecules (or to complementary sequences thereof). The probe, which can contain at least 17 nucleotides (e.g., 18, 20, 25, 50, 100, 150, or 200 nucleotides) can be produced using any of several standard methods (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. I," Green Publishing Associates, Inc., and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, 1989). For example, the probe can be generated using PCR amplification methods in which oligonucleotide primers are used to amplify a GLUTX-specific nucleic acid sequence (for example, a nucleic acid encoding one of the transmembrane domains) that can be used as a probe to screen a nucleic acid library and thereby detect nucleic acid molecules (within the library) that hybridize to the probe.

One single-stranded nucleic acid is said to hybridize to another if a duplex forms between them. This occurs when one nucleic acid contains a sequence that is the reverse and complement of the other (this same arrangement gives rise to the natural interaction between the sense and antisense strands of DNA in the genome and underlies the configuration of the double helix). Complete complementarity between the hybridizing regions is not required in order for a duplex to form; it is only necessary that the number of paired bases is sufficient to maintain the duplex under the hybridization conditions used.

Typically, hybridization conditions initially used to identify related genes are of low to moderate stringency. These conditions favor specific interactions between completely complementary sequences, but allow some non-specific interaction between less than perfectly matched sequences to occur as well. After hybridization, the nucleic acids can be "washed" under moderate or high

conditions of stringency to dissociate duplexes that are bound together by some non-specific interaction (the nucleic acids that form these duplexes are thus not completely complementary).

5 As is known in the art, the optimal conditions for washing are determined empirically, often by gradually increasing the stringency. The parameters that can be changed to affect stringency include, primarily, temperature and salt concentration. In general, the lower the salt
10 concentration and the higher the temperature, the higher the stringency. Washing can be initiated at a low temperature (e.g., room temperature) using a solution containing a salt concentration that is equivalent to or lower than that of the hybridization solution. Subsequent washing can be
15 carried out using progressively warmer solutions having the same salt concentration. As alternatives, the salt concentration can be lowered and the temperature maintained in the washing step, or the salt concentration can be lowered and the temperature increased. Additional
20 parameters can also be altered. For example, use of a destabilizing agent, such as formamide, alters the stringency conditions.

In reactions where nucleic acids are hybridized, the conditions used to achieve a given level of stringency will
25 vary. There is not one set of conditions, for example, that will allow duplexes to form between all nucleic acids that are 85% identical to one another; hybridization also depends on unique features of each nucleic acid. The length of the sequence, the composition of the sequence (e.g., the content
30 of purine-like nucleotides versus the content of pyrimidine-like nucleotides) and the type of nucleic acid (e.g., DNA or RNA) affect hybridization. An additional consideration is whether one of the nucleic acids is immobilized (e.g., on a

filter).

0981947-101801
An example of a progression from lower to higher stringency conditions is the following, where the salt content is given as the relative abundance of SSC (a salt solution containing sodium chloride and sodium citrate; 2X SSC is 10-fold more concentrated than 0.2X SSC). Nucleic acid molecules are hybridized at 42°C in 2X SSC/0.1% SDS (sodium dodecylsulfate; a detergent) and then washed in 0.2X SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature (for conditions of low stringency); 0.2X SSC/0.1% SDS at 42°C (for conditions of moderate stringency); and 0.1X SSC at 68°C (for conditions of high stringency). Washing can be carried out using only one of the conditions given, or each of the conditions can be used (for example, washing for 10-15 minutes each in the order listed above). Any or all of the washes can be repeated. As mentioned above, optimal conditions will vary and can be determined empirically.

A second set of conditions that are considered "stringent conditions" are those in which hybridization is carried out at 50°C in Church buffer (7% SDS, 0.5% NaHPO₄, 1 M EDTA, 1% BSA) and washing is carried out at 50°C in 2X SSC.

Preferably, nucleic acid molecules of the invention that are defined by their ability to hybridize with nucleic acid molecules having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 under stringent conditions will have additional features in common with GLUTX. For example, the nucleic acid molecules identified by hybridization may have a similar, or identical, expression profile as the GLUTX molecule described herein, or may encode a polypeptide having one or more of the biological activities possessed by GLUTX.

Once detected, the nucleic acid molecules can be

isolated by any of a number of standard techniques (see, e.g., Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual," 2nd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

5 The invention also encompasses: (a) expression vectors that contain any of the foregoing GLUTX-related coding sequences and/or their complements (*i.e.*, "antisense" sequence) and fragments thereof; (b) expression vectors that contain any of the foregoing GLUTX-related sequences
10 operatively associated with a regulatory element (examples of which are given below) that directs the expression of the coding sequences; (c) expression vectors containing, in addition to sequences encoding a GLUTX polypeptide, nucleic acid sequences that are unrelated to nucleic acid sequences
15 encoding GLUTX, such as molecules encoding a reporter or marker; and (d) genetically engineered host cells that contain any of the foregoing expression vectors, and thereby express the nucleic acid molecules of the invention in the host cell. The regulatory elements referred to above
20 include, but are not limited to, inducible and non-inducible promoters, enhancers, operators and other elements, which are known to those skilled in the art, and which drive or otherwise regulate gene expression. Such regulatory elements include but are not limited to the cytomegalovirus
25 hCMV immediate early gene, the early or late promoters of SV40 adenovirus, the lac system, the trp system, the TAC system, the TRC system, the major operator and promoter regions of phage λ , the control regions of fd coat protein, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase, the promoters of
30 acid phosphatase, and the promoters of the yeast α -mating factors.

09581947 "101801

Additionally, the GLUTX encoding nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can form part of a hybrid gene encoding additional polypeptide sequences, for example, sequences that function as a marker or reporter. Examples
5 of marker or reporter genes include β -lactamase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), adenosine deaminase (ADA), aminoglycoside phosphotransferase (neo^r , $G418^r$), dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), hygromycin-B-phosphotransferase (HPH), thymidine kinase (TK), lacZ
10 (encoding β -galactosidase), and xanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (XGPRT). As with many of the standard procedures associated with the practice of the invention, skilled artisans will be aware of additional useful reagents, for example, additional sequences that can
15 serve the function of a marker or reporter. Generally, a chimeric or hybrid polypeptide of the invention will include a first portion and a second portion; the first portion being a GLUTX polypeptide or a fragment thereof (preferably a biologically active fragment) and the second portion
20 being, for example, the reporter described above or an immunoglobulin constant region.

The expression systems that can be used for purposes of the invention include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria (e.g., *E. coli* and
25 *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention; yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces* and *Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of
30 the invention (preferably containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding all or a portion of GLUTX (such as the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1); insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus) containing a

09931947-101001
nucleic acid molecule of the invention; plant cell systems
infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g.,
cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) and tobacco mosaic virus
(TMV)) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression
5 vectors (e.g., Ti plasmid) containing GLUTX nucleotide
sequences; or mammalian cell systems (e.g., COS, CHO, BHK,
293, VERO, HeLa, MDCK, WI38, and NIH 3T3 cells) harboring
recombinant expression constructs containing promoters
derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., the
10 metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g.,
the adenovirus late promoter and the vaccinia virus 7.5K
promoter).

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors
may be advantageously selected depending upon the use
15 intended for the gene product being expressed. For example,
when a large quantity of such a protein is to be produced,
e.g., for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions
containing GLUTX polypeptides or for raising antibodies to
those polypeptides, vectors that are capable of directing
20 the expression of high levels of fusion protein products
that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors
include, but are not limited to, the *E. coli* expression
vector pUR278 (Ruther et al., *EMBO J.* 2:1791, 1983), in
which the coding sequence of the insert may be ligated
25 individually into the vector in frame with the lacZ coding
region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors
(Inouye and Inouye, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13:3101-3109, 1985;
Van Heeke and Schuster, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509, 1989);
and the like. pGEX vectors may also be used to express
30 foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione
S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are
soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by
adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution

in the presence of free glutathione. The pGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety.

5 In an insect system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhidrosis virus (AcNPV) can be used as a vector to express foreign genes. The virus grows in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells. The coding sequence of the insert may be cloned individually into non-essential regions (e.g., the
10 polyhedrin gene) of the virus and placed under control of an AcNPV promoter (e.g., the polyhedrin promoter). Successful insertion of the coding sequence will result in inactivation of the polyhedrin gene and production of non-occluded recombinant virus (i.e., virus lacking the proteinaceous
15 coat coded for by the polyhedrin gene). These recombinant viruses are then used to infect *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells in which the inserted gene is expressed (e.g., see Smith et al., *J. Virol.* 46:584, 1983; and Smith, U.S. Patent No. 4,215,051).

20 In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, the nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be ligated to an adenovirus transcription/translation control complex, for example, the
25 late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. This chimeric gene may then be inserted in the adenovirus genome by *in vitro* or *in vivo* recombination. Insertion in a non-essential region of the viral genome (e.g., region E1 or E3) will result in a recombinant virus that is viable and
30 capable of expressing a GLUTX gene product in infected hosts (e.g., see Logan and Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:3655-3659, 1984). Specific initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of inserted nucleic

acid molecules. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where a complete gene or cDNA, including its own initiation codon and adjacent sequences, is inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only a portion of the coding sequence is inserted (e.g., the portion encoding the mature form of a GLUTX protein) translational control signals, including, perhaps, the ATG initiation codon, must be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in phase with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. These exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be of a variety of origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, etc. (see Bittner *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymol.* 153:516-544, 1987).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen that modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Such modifications (e.g., glycosylation) and processing (e.g., cleavage) of protein products may be important for the function of the protein. Different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the post-translational processing and modification of proteins and gene products. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells that possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the gene product can

be used. The mammalian cell types listed above are among those that could serve as suitable host cells.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express GLUTX can be engineered. Rather than using expression vectors that contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with DNA controlled by appropriate expression control elements (e.g., promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA, engineered cells can be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection, and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which, in turn, can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. This method can advantageously be used to engineer cell lines that express GLUTX. Such engineered cell lines may be particularly useful in screening and evaluating compounds that affect the endogenous activity of the gene product (i.e., GLUTX).

A number of selection systems can be used. For example, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler, *et al.*, *Cell* 11:223, 1977), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska and Szybalski, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 48:2026, 1962), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, *et al.*, *Cell* 22:817, 1980) genes can be employed in tk⁻, hgp⁻ or ap⁻ cells, respectively. Also, anti-metabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for the following genes: dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:3567, 1980; O'Hare *et al.*,

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527, 1981); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan and Berg, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072, 1981); neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-
5 Garapin et al., J. Mol. Biol. 150:1, 1981); and hygro, which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., Gene 30:147, 1984).

Alternatively, any GLUTX-containing fusion proteins can be readily purified utilizing an antibody specific for
10 the fusion protein being expressed. For example, a system described by Janknecht et al. allows for the ready purification of non-denatured fusion proteins expressed in human cell lines (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:8972-8976, 1991). In this system, the gene of interest is subcloned
15 into a vaccinia recombination plasmid such that the gene's open reading frame is translationally fused to an amino-terminal tag consisting of six histidine residues. Extracts from cells infected with recombinant vaccinia virus are loaded onto Ni²⁺-nitriloacetic acid-agarose columns and
20 histidine-tagged proteins are selectively eluted with imidazole-containing buffers.

As implied by the descriptions above, a host cell is any cell into which (or into an ancestor of which) a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., a GLUTX
25 polypeptide) has been introduced by means of recombinant DNA techniques.

II. GLUTX Polypeptides

The GLUTX polypeptides described herein are those
30 encoded by any of the nucleic acid molecules described above, and include fragments of GLUTX, mutant forms of GLUTX, active and non-active allelic variants of GLUTX, splice variants of GLUTX, truncated forms of GLUTX, and

fusion proteins containing all or a portion of GLUTX. These polypeptides can be prepared for a variety of uses including, but not limited to, the generation of antibodies, as reagents in diagnostic assays, for the identification of
5 other cellular gene products or exogenous compounds that can modulate the activity or expression of GLUTX, and as pharmaceutical reagents useful for the treatment of any disorder in which the associated symptoms are improved by altering the activity of GLUTX.

10 The terms "protein" and "polypeptide" are used herein to describe any chain of amino acid residues, regardless of length or post-translational modification (e.g., modification by glycosylation or phosphorylation). Thus, the term "GLUTX polypeptide" includes full-length,
15 naturally occurring GLUTX polypeptides (that can be purified from tissues in which they are naturally expressed, according to standard biochemical methods of purification), as well as recombinantly or synthetically produced polypeptides that correspond either to a full-length,
20 naturally-occurring GLUTX polypeptide or to particular domains or portions of such a polypeptide. The term also encompasses mature GLUTX having an added amino-terminal methionine (useful for expression in prokaryotic cells).

Preferred polypeptides are substantially pure GLUTX
25 polypeptides that are at least 50% (e.g., 55%, 60%, or 65%), more preferably at least 70% (e.g., 72%, 75%, or 78%), even more preferably at least 80% (e.g., 80%, 85% or 90%), and most preferably at least 95% (e.g., 97% or even 99%) identical to the sequences encoded by SEQ ID NO:1 (e.g., SEQ
30 ID NO:2). Those of ordinary skill in the art are well able to determine the percent identity between two amino acid sequences. Thus, if a polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions with the

GLUTX cDNA sequence disclosed herein and also encodes one or more of the conserved regions present in GLUTX, it will be recognized as a GLUTX polypeptide and thereby considered within the scope of the present invention.

5 The invention also encompasses polypeptides that are functionally equivalent to GLUTX. These polypeptides are equivalent to GLUTX in that they are capable of carrying out one or more of the functions of GLUTX in a biological system. Polypeptides that are functionally equivalent to
10 GLUTX can have 20%, 40%, 50%, 75%, 80%, or even 90% of one or more of the biological activities of the full-length, mature human form of GLUTX. Such comparisons are generally based on an assay of biological activity in which equal concentrations of the polypeptides are used and compared.
15 The comparison can also be based on the amount of the polypeptide required to reach 50% of the maximal biological activity obtainable.

Functionally equivalent proteins can be those, for example, that contain additional or substituted amino acid
20 residues. Substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues involved. Amino acids that are typically considered to provide a conservative substitution for one
25 another are specified in the Summary of the Invention.

Polypeptides that are functionally equivalent to GLUTX can be made using random mutagenesis techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (and the resulting mutant GLUTX polypeptides can be tested for
30 activity). It is more likely, however, that such polypeptides will be generated by site-directed mutagenesis (again using techniques well known to persons of ordinary skill in the art). These polypeptides may have increased

functionality or decreased functionality.

To design functionally equivalent polypeptides, it is useful to distinguish between conserved positions and variable positions. This can be done by aligning the amino acid sequences of GLUTX that are obtained from various organisms or by aligning GLUTX with other identified glucose transporters, e.g., GLUT1 (SEQ ID NO:3), GLUT2 (SEQ ID NO:4), GLUT3 (SEQ ID NO:5), GLUT4 (SEQ ID NO:6), and GLUT5 (SEQ ID NO:7), shown in Fig. 3). Skilled artisans will recognize that conserved amino acid residues are more likely to be necessary for preservation of function. Thus, it is preferable that conserved residues are not altered. Alignment of GLUTX with other glucose receptors will reveal regions that are more highly conserved. Such regions are preferably not altered.

Mutations within the GLUTX coding sequence can be made to generate variant GLUTX genes that are better suited for expression in a selected host cell. For example, N-linked glycosylation sites can be altered or eliminated to achieve, for example, expression of a homogeneous product that is more easily recovered and purified from yeast hosts which are known to hyperglycosylate N-linked sites. To this end, a variety of amino acid substitutions at one or both of the first or third amino acid positions of any one or more of the glycosylation recognition sequences which occur (in N-X-S or N-X--), and/or an amino acid deletion at the second position of any one or more of such recognition sequences, will prevent glycosylation at the modified tripeptide sequence (see, e.g., Miyajima *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 5:1193, 1986).

The polypeptides of the invention can be expressed fused to another polypeptide, for example, a marker polypeptide or fusion partner. For example, the polypeptide can be fused to a hexa-histidine tag to facilitate

purification of bacterially expressed protein or a hemagglutinin tag to facilitate purification of protein expressed in eukaryotic cells. In addition, a GLUTX polypeptide can be fused to GST.

5 The polypeptides of the invention can be chemically synthesized (e.g., see Creighton, "Proteins: Structures and Molecular Principles," W.H. Freeman & Co., NY, 1983), or, perhaps more advantageously, produced by recombinant DNA technology as described herein. For additional guidance,
10 persons of ordinary skill in the art may consult Ausubel *et al.* (*supra*), Sambrook *et al.* ("Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual," Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989), and, particularly for examples of chemical synthesis, Gait ("Oligonucleotide Synthesis," IRL
15 Press, Oxford, 1984).

III. Transgenic animals

GLUTX polypeptides can also be expressed in transgenic animals. Such transgenic animals represent model
20 systems for the study of disorders that are either caused by or exacerbated by misexpression of GLUTX, or disorders that can be treated by altering the expression of GLUTX or the activity of GLUTX (even though the expression or activity is not detectably abnormal). Transgenic animals can also be
25 used for the development of therapeutic agents that modulate the expression of GLUTX or the activity of GLUTX.

Transgenic animals can be farm animals (e.g., pigs, goats, sheep, cows, horses, rabbits, and the like) rodents (such as rats, guinea pigs, and mice), non-human primates
30 (e.g., baboons, monkeys, and chimpanzees), and domestic animals (e.g., dogs and cats). Transgenic mice are especially preferred.

Any technique known in the art can be used to

introduce a GLUTX transgene into animals to produce founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, pronuclear microinjection (U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191); retrovirus mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* 82:6148, 1985); gene targeting into embryonic stem cells (Thompson *et al.*, *Cell* 56:313, 1989); and electroporation of embryos (Lo, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3:1803, 1983).

The present invention provides for transgenic animals that carry a GLUTX transgene in all of their cells, as well as animals that carry a transgene in some, but not all of their cells. For example, the invention provides for mosaic animals. The GLUTX transgene can be integrated as a single transgene or in concatamers, for example, head-to-head tandems or head-to-tail tandems. The transgene can also be selectively introduced into, and activated in, a particular cell type (Lasko *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:6232, 1992). The regulatory sequences required for such a cell-type specific activation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

When it is desired that a GLUTX transgene be integrated into the chromosomal site of an endogenous GLUTX gene, gene targeting is preferred. Briefly, when such a technique is to be used, vectors containing some nucleotide sequences homologous to an endogenous GLUTX gene are designed for the purpose of integrating, via homologous recombination with chromosomal sequences, into and disrupting the function of the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous gene. The transgene also can be selectively introduced into a particular cell type, thus inactivating the endogenous GLUTX gene in only that cell type (Gu *et al.*, *Science* 265:103, 1984). The regulatory sequences required

for such a cell-type specific inactivation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art. These techniques are useful for preparing "knock outs" having no functional GLUTX gene.

5 Once transgenic animals have been generated, the expression of the recombinant GLUTX gene can be assayed utilizing standard techniques. Initial screening may be accomplished by Southern blot analysis or PCR techniques to determine whether integration of the transgene has taken
10 place. The level of mRNA expression of the transgene in the tissues of the transgenic animals may also be assessed using techniques which include, but are not limited to, Northern blot analysis of tissue samples obtained from the animal, *in situ* hybridization analysis, and RT-PCR. Samples of
15 GLUTX gene-expressing tissue can also be evaluated immunocytochemically using antibodies specific for the GLUTX transgene product.

For a review of techniques that can be used to generate and assess transgenic animals, those of ordinary
20 skill in the art can consult Gordon (*Intl. Rev. Cytol.* 115:171-229, 1989), and may obtain additional guidance from, for example: Hogan *et al.* "Manipulating the Mouse Embryo" (Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1986); Krimpenfort *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* 9:86, 1991; Palmiter
25 *et al.*, *Cell* 41:343, 1985; Kraemer *et al.*, "Genetic Manipulation of the Early Mammalian Embryo," Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1985; Hammer *et al.*, *Nature* 315:680, 1985; Purcel *et al.*, *Science* 244:1281, 1986; Wagner *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,175,385; and Krimpenfort
30 *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,175,384.

The transgenic animals of the invention can be used to determine the consequence of altering the expression of GLUTX in the context of various disease states. For

example, GLUTX knock out mice can be generated using an established line of mice that serve as a model for a disease in which activity of the missing gene is impaired.

5 **IV. Anti-GLUTX Antibodies**

GLUTX polypeptides (or immunogenic fragments or analogs thereof) can be used to raise antibodies useful in the invention; such polypeptides can be produced by recombinant techniques or synthesized (see, for example,
10 "Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis," *supra*; Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*). In general, GLUTX polypeptides can be coupled to a carrier protein, such as KLH, as described in Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*, mixed with an adjuvant, and injected into a host mammal. Antibodies produced in that animal can then be
15 purified by peptide antigen affinity chromatography.

In particular, various host animals can be immunized by injection with a GLUTX polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof. Commonly employed host animals include rabbits, mice, guinea pigs, and rats. Various adjuvants
20 that can be used to increase the immunological response depend on the host species and include Freund's adjuvant (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions,
25 keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. Potentially useful human adjuvants include BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and *Corynebacterium parvum*. Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules that are contained in the sera of the immunized animals.

30 Antibodies within the invention therefore include polyclonal antibodies and, in addition, monoclonal antibodies, humanized or chimeric antibodies, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')₂ fragments, and molecules

produced using a Fab expression library.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are homogeneous populations of antibodies to a particular antigen, can be prepared using the GLUTX polypeptides described above and
5 standard hybridoma technology (see, for example, Kohler et al., *Nature* 256:495, 1975; Kohler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511, 1976; Kohler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:292, 1976; Hammerling et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies and T Cell Hybridomas," Elsevier, NY, 1981; Ausubel et al., *supra*).

10 In particular, monoclonal antibodies can be obtained by any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture such as described in Kohler et al., *Nature* 256:495, 1975, and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; the human B-cell hybridoma
15 technique (Kosbor et al., *Immunology Today* 4:72, 1983; Cole et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:2026, 1983), and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy," Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96, 1983). Such antibodies can be of any immunoglobulin class including
20 IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD and any subclass thereof. The hybridoma producing the mAb of this invention may be cultivated *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The ability to produce high titers of mAbs *in vivo* makes this a particularly useful method of production.

25 Once produced, polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are tested for specific GLUTX recognition by Western blot or immunoprecipitation analysis by standard methods, for example, as described in Ausubel et al., *supra*. Antibodies that specifically recognize and bind to GLUTX are useful in
30 the invention. For example, such antibodies can be used in an immunoassay to monitor the level of GLUTX produced by a mammal (e.g., to determine the amount or subcellular location of GLUTX).

09981947-101801

Preferably, GLUTX selective antibodies of the invention are produced using fragments of the GLUTX polypeptide that lie outside highly conserved regions and appear likely to be antigenic, by criteria such as high frequency of charged residues. Fig. 4 includes a graph of the antigenicity index (Jameson-Wolf) for GLUTX. This information can be used to design antigenic peptides. Cross-reactive anti-GLUTX antibodies are produced using a fragment of GLUTX that is conserved amongst members of this family of proteins. In one specific example, such fragments are generated by standard techniques of PCR, and are then cloned into the pGEX expression vector (Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*). Fusion proteins are expressed in *E. coli* and purified using a glutathione agarose affinity matrix as described in Ausubel, *et al.*, *supra*.

In some cases it may be desirable to minimize the potential problems of low affinity or specificity of antisera. In such circumstances, two or three fusions can be generated for each protein, and each fusion can be injected into at least two rabbits. Antisera can be raised by injections in a series, preferably including at least three booster injections.

Antiserum is also checked for its ability to immunoprecipitate recombinant GLUTX polypeptides or control proteins, such as glucocorticoid receptor, CAT, or luciferase.

The antibodies can be used, for example, in the detection of GLUTX in a biological sample as part of a diagnostic assay or to reduce GLUTX activity as part of a therapeutic regime (e.g., to reduce an undesirable level of GLUTX activity). Antibodies also can be used in a screening assay to measure the effect of a candidate compound on expression or localization of GLUTX. Additionally, such

antibodies can be used in conjunction with the gene therapy techniques. For example, they may be used to evaluate the normal and/or engineered GLUTX-expressing cells prior to their introduction into the patient.

5 In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6851, 1984; Neuberger *et al.*, *Nature* 312:604, 1984; Takeda *et al.*, *Nature* 314:452, 1984) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen
10 specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a
15 human immunoglobulin constant region.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,946,778, 4,946,778, and 4,704,692) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against a GLUTX polypeptide,
20 or a fragment thereof. Single chain antibodies are formed by linking the heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region via an amino acid bridge, resulting in a single chain polypeptide.

Antibody fragments that recognize and bind to
25 specific epitopes can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to F(ab')₂ fragments that can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule, and Fab fragments that can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of F(ab')₂,
30 fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries can be constructed (Huse *et al.*, *Science* 246:1275, 1989) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity.

Antibodies can be humanized by methods known in the art. For example, monoclonal antibodies with a desired binding specificity can be commercially humanized (Scotgene, Scotland; Oxford Molecular, Palo Alto, CA). Fully human
5 antibodies, such as those expressed in transgenic animals are also features of the invention (Green *et al.*, *Nature Genetics* 7:13-21, 1994; see also U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,806 and 5,569,825).

The methods described herein, in which anti-GLUTX
10 antibodies are employed, can be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one specific antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, for example, in clinical settings, to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms of the disorders
15 associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX.

V. Antisense Nucleic Acid Molecules

Treatment regimes based on an "antisense" approach involve the design of oligonucleotides (either DNA or RNA)
20 that are complementary to a portion of a selected mRNA. These oligonucleotides bind to complementary mRNA transcripts and prevent their translation. Absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required. A sequence "complementary" to a portion of an RNA molecule, as
25 referred to herein, is a sequence having sufficient complementarity to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double-stranded antisense nucleic acids, a single strand of the duplex DNA can be tested, or triplex formation can be assayed. The ability to hybridize
30 will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the longer the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with an RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or

triplex, as the case may be). One of ordinary skill in the art can ascertain a tolerable degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

5 Oligonucleotides that are complementary to the 5' end of the message, for example, the 5' untranslated sequence up to and including the AUG initiation codon, should work most efficiently at inhibiting translation. However, sequences complementary to the 3' untranslated
10 sequences of mRNAs recently have been shown to be effective at inhibiting translation of mRNAs as well (Wagner, *Nature* 372:333, 1984). Thus, oligonucleotides complementary to either the 5' or 3' non-translated, non-coding regions of a GLUTX gene, could be used in an antisense approach to
15 inhibit translation of endogenous GLUTX- mRNA. Oligonucleotides complementary to the 5' untranslated region of the mRNA should include the complement of the AUG start codon.

Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to mRNA
20 coding regions are less efficient inhibitors of translation but could be used in accordance with the invention. Whether designed to hybridize to the 5', 3', or coding region of GLUTX mRNA, antisense nucleic acids should be at least six nucleotides in length, and are preferably oligonucleotides
25 ranging from 6 to about 50 nucleotides in length. In specific aspects, the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 17 nucleotides, at least 25 nucleotides, or at least 50 nucleotides.

Regardless of the choice of target sequence, as with
30 other therapeutic strategies directed to GLUTX, it is preferred that *in vitro* studies are first performed to assess the ability of an antisense oligonucleotide to inhibit gene expression. If desired, the assessment can be

quantitative. It is preferred that these studies utilize controls that distinguish between antisense gene inhibition and any nonspecific biological effect that an oligonucleotide may cause. It is also preferred that these studies compare levels of the target RNA or protein with that of an internal control RNA or protein. Additionally, it is envisioned that results obtained using an antisense oligonucleotide are compared with those obtained using a control oligonucleotide. Preferably, the control oligonucleotide is of approximately the same length as the test oligonucleotide, and the nucleotide sequence of the control oligonucleotide differs from that of the test antisense sequence no more than is necessary to prevent specific hybridization between the control oligonucleotide and the targeted RNA sequence.

The oligonucleotides can contain DNA or RNA, or they can contain chimeric mixtures, derivatives, or modified versions thereof that are either single-stranded or double-stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone, for example, to improve stability of the molecule, hybridization, etc. Modified sugar moieties can be selected from the group including, but not limited to, arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose. A modified phosphate backbone can be selected from the group consisting of a phosphorothioate, a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal, or an analog of any of these backbones.

The oligonucleotide can include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for disrupting the transport properties of the molecule in host cells *in vivo*), or agents that facilitate transport across the cell membrane (as

described, for example, in Letsinger *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6553, 1989; Lemaitre *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:648, 1987; PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (see, for example, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134), or hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, for example, Krol *et al.*, *BioTechniques* 6:958, 1988), or intercalating agents (see, for example, Zon, *Pharm. Res.* 5:539, 1988). To this end, the oligonucleotide can be conjugated to another molecule, for example, a peptide, a hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, a transport agent, or a hybridization-triggered cleavage agent.

An antisense oligonucleotide of the invention can comprise at least one modified base moiety that is selected from the group including, but not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethyl-aminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense

T08T0T" 246T8660

oligonucleotide is an α -anomeric oligonucleotide. An
 α -anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded
hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the
usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other
5 (Gautier *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 15:6625, 1987). The
oligonucleotide is a 2'-O-methylribonucleotide (Inoue
et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 15:6131, 1987), or a chimeric RNA-
DNA analog (Inoue *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.* 215:327, 1987).

Antisense oligonucleotides of the invention can be
10 synthesized by standard methods known in the art, for
example, by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are
commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems,
etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides can
be synthesized by the method of Stein *et al.* (*Nucl. Acids*
15 *Res.* 16:3209, 1988), and methylphosphonate oligonucleotides
can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer
supports (Sarin *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:7448,
1988).

For therapeutic application, antisense molecules of
20 the invention should be delivered to cells that express
GLUTX *in vivo*. A number of methods have been developed for
delivering antisense DNA or RNA to cells; for example,
antisense molecules can be injected directly into the tissue
site. Alternatively, modified antisense molecules, which
25 are designed to target cells that express GLUTX (e.g.,
antisense molecules linked to peptides or antibodies that
specifically bind receptors or antigens expressed on the
target cell surface) can be administered systemically.

However, it is often difficult to achieve
30 intracellular concentrations of antisense molecules that are
sufficient to suppress translation of endogenous mRNAs.
Therefore, a preferred approach uses a recombinant DNA
construct in which the antisense oligonucleotide is placed

under the control of a strong *pol* III or *pol* II promoter. The use of such a construct to transfect target cells in the patient will result in the transcription of sufficient amounts of single stranded RNAs that will form complementary
5 base pairs with endogenous GLUTX transcripts and thereby prevent translation of GLUTX mRNA. For example, a vector can be introduced *in vivo* in such a way that it is taken up by a cell and thereafter directs the transcription of an antisense RNA. Such a vector can remain episomal or become
10 chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired antisense RNA.

Vectors encoding a GLUTX antisense sequence can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods that are standard practice in the art. Suitable vectors include
15 plasmid vectors, viral vectors, or other types of vectors known or newly discovered in the art. The criterion for use is only that the vector be capable of replicating and expressing the GLUTX antisense molecule in mammalian cells.

Expression of the sequence encoding the antisense RNA can
20 be directed by any promoter known in the art to act in mammalian, and preferably in human, cells. Such promoters can be inducible or constitutively active and include, but are not limited to: the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist *et al.*, *Nature* 290:304, 1981); the promoter contained in the
25 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto *et al.*, *Cell* 22:787-797, 1988); the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:1441, 1981); or the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster *et al.*, *Nature* 296:39, 1988).

30

VI. Ribozymes

Ribozyme molecules designed to catalytically cleave GLUTX mRNA transcripts also can be used to prevent

translation of GLUTX mRNA and expression of GLUTX
polypeptides (see, for example, PCT Publication WO 90/11364;
Saraver et al., *Science* 247:1222, 1990). While various
ribozymes that cleave mRNA at site-specific recognition
5 sequences can be used to destroy GLUTX mRNAs, the use of
hammerhead ribozymes is preferred. Hammerhead ribozymes
cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that
form complementary base pairs with the target mRNA. The
sole requirement is that the target mRNA have the following
10 sequence of two bases: 5'-UG-3'. The construction and
production of hammerhead ribozymes is well known in the art
(Haseloff et al., *Nature* 334:585, 1988). There are numerous
examples of potential hammerhead ribozyme cleavage sites
within the nucleotide sequence of human GLUTX cDNA.
15 Preferably, the ribozyme is engineered so that the cleavage
recognition site is located near the 5' end of the GLUTX
mRNA, i.e., to increase efficiency and minimize the
intracellular accumulation of non-functional mRNA
transcripts.
20 The ribozymes of the present invention also include
RNA endoribonucleases (hereinafter "Cech-type ribozymes"),
such as the one that occurs naturally in *Tetrahymena*
Thermophila (known as the IVS or L-19 IVS RNA), and which
has been extensively described by Cech and his collaborators
25 (Zaug et al., *Science* 224:574, 1984; Zaug et al., *Science*
231:470, 1986; Zug et al., *Nature* 324:429, 1986; PCT
Application No. WO 88/04300; and Been et al., *Cell* 47:207,
1986). The Cech-type ribozymes have an eight base-pair
sequence that hybridizes to a target RNA sequence,
30 whereafter cleavage of the target RNA takes place. The
invention encompasses those Cech-type ribozymes that target
eight base-pair active site sequences present in GLUTX.

As in the antisense approach, the ribozymes can be

composed of modified oligonucleotides (e.g., for improved stability, targeting, etc.), and should be delivered to cells which express the GLUTX *in vivo*. A preferred method of delivery involves using a DNA construct "encoding" the
5 ribozyme under the control of a strong constitutive *pol* III or *pol* II promoter, so that transfected cells will produce sufficient quantities of the ribozyme to destroy endogenous GLUTX messages and inhibit translation. Because ribozymes, unlike antisense molecules, are catalytic, a lower
10 intracellular concentration is required for efficiency.

VII. Peptide Nucleic Acids

Nucleic acid molecules encoding GLUTX (or a fragment thereof) can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety,
15 or phosphate backbone to improve, for example, the stability or solubility of the molecule or its ability to hybridize with other nucleic acid molecules. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acid can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids (see Hyrup
20 *et al.*, *Bioorganic Med. Chem.* 4:5-23 (1996)). As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics, for example, DNA mimics, in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a
pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases
25 are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup *et al.*,
30 *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14670-14675 (1996).

PNAs of GLUTX can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as

09981947-101301
antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific
modulation of gene expression by, for example, inducing
transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting
replication. PNAs of GLUTX can also be used, for example,
5 in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene by,
for example, PNA-directed PCR clamping; as artificial
restriction enzymes when used in combination with other
enzymes, for example, S1 nucleases (Hyrup *et al.*, *supra*); or
as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization
10 (Hyrup *et al.*, *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, *supra*).

In other embodiments, PNAs of GLUTX can be modified,
for example, to enhance their stability or cellular uptake,
by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to the PNA,
by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of
15 liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the
art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras of GLUTX can be
generated that may combine the advantageous properties of
PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes,
for example, RNase H and DNA polymerases, to interact with
20 the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high
binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be
linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in
terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the
nucleobases, and orientation (Hyrup *et al.*, *supra*). The
25 synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described
in Hyrup, *supra*, and Finn *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 24:3357-
3363 (1996). For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on
a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling
chemistry and modified nucleoside analogs, *e.g.*, 5'-(4-
30 methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite, can
be used between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA (Mag *et al.*,
Nucl. Acids Res. 17:5973-5988, 1989). PNA monomers are then
coupled in a stepwise manner to produce a chimeric molecule

with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment (Finn et al.,
supra). Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be
synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment
(Peterser et al., *Bioorganic Med. Chem. Lett.* 5:1119-11124
5 (1975)).

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide may
include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for
targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents
facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, e.g.,
10 Letsinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6553-6556
(1989); Lemaitre et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:648-
652 (1987); PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810, published
December 15, 1988) or the blood-brain barrier (see, e.g.,
PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134, published April 25, 1988).
15 In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with
hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, e.g., Krol
et al., *BioTech.* 6:958-976 (1988)) or integrating agents
(see, e.g., Zon, *Pharm. Res.* 5:539-549 (1988)). To this
end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another
20 molecule, for example, a peptide, hybridization triggered
cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-
triggered cleavage agent etc.

VIII. Proteins that Associate with GLUTX

25 The invention also features methods for identifying
polypeptides that can associate with GLUTX, as well as the
isolated interacting protein. Any method that is suitable
for detecting protein-protein interactions can be employed
to detect polypeptides that associate with GLUTX, whether
30 these polypeptides associate with the transmembrane,
intracellular, or extracellular domains of GLUTX. Among the
traditional methods that can be employed are co-immuno-
precipitation, crosslinking, and co-purification through

09981947-101601

gradients or chromatographic columns of cell lysates or proteins obtained from cell lysates and the use of GLUTX to identify proteins in the lysate that interact with GLUTX. For these assays, the GLUTX polypeptide can be a full length
5 GLUTX, an extracellular domain of GLUTX, or some other suitable GLUTX polypeptide. Once isolated, such an interacting protein can be identified and cloned and then used, in conjunction with standard techniques, to alter the activity of the GLUTX polypeptide with which it interacts.
10 For example, at least a portion of the amino acid sequence of a protein that interacts with GLUTX can be ascertained using techniques well known to those of skill in the art, such as via the Edman degradation technique. The amino acid sequence obtained can be used as a guide for the generation
15 of oligonucleotide mixtures that can be used to screen for gene sequences encoding the interacting protein. Screening can be accomplished, for example, by standard hybridization or PCR techniques. Techniques for the generation of oligonucleotide mixtures and the screening are well-known
20 (Ausubel, *supra*; and "PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications," Innis et al., eds. Academic Press, Inc., NY, 1990).

Additionally, methods can be employed that result directly in the identification of genes that encode proteins
25 that interact with GLUTX. These methods include, for example, screening expression libraries, in a manner similar to the well known technique of antibody probing of λ gt11 libraries, using labeled GLUTX polypeptide or a GLUTX fusion protein, for example, a GLUTX polypeptide or domain fused to
30 a marker such as an enzyme, fluorescent dye, a luminescent protein, or to an IgFc domain.

There are also methods available that can detect protein-protein interaction *in vivo*. A method which detects

protein interactions *in vivo* is the two-hybrid system (Chien *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:9578, 1991). A kit for practicing this method is available from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA).

5 Briefly, utilizing such a system, plasmids are constructed that encode two hybrid proteins: one plasmid includes a nucleotide sequence encoding the DNA-binding domain of a transcription activator protein fused to a nucleotide sequence encoding GLUTX, a GLUTX polypeptide, or
10 a GLUTX fusion protein, and the other plasmid includes a nucleotide sequence encoding the transcription activator protein's activation domain fused to a cDNA encoding an unknown protein which has been recombined into this plasmid as part of a cDNA library. The DNA-binding domain fusion
15 plasmid and the cDNA library are transformed into a strain of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* that contains a reporter gene (e.g., HBS or LacZ) whose regulatory region contains the transcription activator's binding site. Either hybrid protein alone cannot activate transcription of the
20 reporter gene: the DNA-binding domain hybrid cannot because it does not provide activation function, and the activation domain hybrid cannot because it cannot localize to the activator's binding sites. Interaction of the two hybrid proteins reconstitutes the functional activator protein and
25 results in expression of the reporter gene, which is detected by an assay for the reporter gene product.

The two-hybrid system or related methodology can be used to screen activation domain libraries for proteins that interact with the "bait" gene product. By way of example,
30 and not by way of limitation, GLUTX may be used as the bait gene product. Total genomic or cDNA sequences are fused to the DNA encoding an activation domain. This library and a plasmid encoding a hybrid of bait GLUTX gene product fused

to the DNA-binding domain are co-transformed into a yeast reporter strain, and the resulting transformants are screened for those that express the reporter gene. For example, a bait GLUTX gene sequence, such as that encoding GLUTX or a domain of GLUTX can be cloned into a vector such that it is translationally fused to the DNA encoding the DNA-binding domain of the GAL4 protein. These colonies are purified and the library plasmids responsible for reporter gene expression are isolated. DNA sequencing is then used to identify the proteins encoded by the library plasmids.

A cDNA library of the cell line from which proteins that interact with bait GLUTX gene product are to be detected can be made using methods routinely practiced in the art. According to the particular system described herein, for example, the cDNA fragments can be inserted into a vector such that they are translationally fused to the transcriptional activation domain of GAL4. This library can be co-transformed along with the bait GLUTX gene-GAL4 fusion plasmid into a yeast strain which contains a lacZ gene driven by a promoter which contains GAL4 activation sequence. A cDNA encoded protein, fused to GAL4 transcriptional activation domain, that interacts with bait GLUTX gene product will reconstitute an active GAL4 protein and thereby drive expression of the HIS3 gene. Colonies that express HIS3 can then be purified from these strains and used to produce and isolate the bait GLUTX gene-interacting protein using techniques routinely practiced in the art.

**IX. Detection of GLUTX or Nucleic Acid Molecules
Encoding GLUTX and Related Diagnostic Assays**

The invention encompasses methods for detecting the presence of GLUTX protein or nucleic acid in a biological

sample as well as methods for measuring the level of GLUTX protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample. Such methods are useful for diagnosis of disorders associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX.

5 An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of GLUTX in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting a GLUTX polypeptide or a GLUTX nucleic acid (e.g.,
10 mRNA or genomic DNA). A preferred agent for detecting GLUTX mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to GLUTX mRNA or genomic DNA. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length GLUTX nucleic acid molecule, such as a nucleic acid molecule having the
15 sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250, or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to GLUTX mRNA or genomic DNA.

20 A preferred agent for detecting a GLUTX polypeptide is an antibody capable of binding to an GLUTX polypeptide, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (e.g., Fab or
25 F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled," with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (i.e., physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or
30 antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such

09981947-101801
that it can be detected with fluorescently labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells, and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present
5 within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect GLUTX mRNA, a GLUTX polypeptide, or GLUTX genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of GLUTX mRNA include Northern
10 hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of a GLUTX polypeptide include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of GLUTX genomic DNA include
15 Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of a GLUTX polypeptide include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-GLUTX antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by
20 standard imaging techniques.

In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject.

25 In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting a GLUTX polypeptide, GLUTX mRNA, or GLUTX genomic DNA, such that the presence of a GLUTX
30 polypeptide, GLUTX mRNA, or GLUTX genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of GLUTX polypeptide, GLUTX mRNA, or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of GLUTX polypeptides, mRNA or

genomic DNA in a test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of GLUTX nucleic acid molecules or GLUTX polypeptides in a biological sample. For example, the kit
5 can contain a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting a GLUTX polypeptide or a GLUTX mRNA molecule in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of GLUTX in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of GLUTX in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be
10 packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further contain instructions for using the kit to detect a GLUTX polypeptide or GLUTX nucleic acid molecule.

X. Prognostic Assays

15 The invention also encompasses prognostic assays that can be used to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant GLUTX expression or GLUTX activity. Thus, the present invention provides methods in which a test sample is
20 obtained from a subject and the level, or presence, or allelic form GLUTX nucleic acid molecules or GLUTX polypeptides is assessed. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological
25 fluid (e.g., serum), a cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, polypeptide, nucleic acid, small molecule or
30 other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant GLUTX expression or GLUTX activity. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent that

modulates GLUTX expression and/or activity. Thus, the present invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant GLUTX expression or GLUTX activity in which a test sample is obtained and GLUTX nucleic acids or GLUTX polypeptides are detected (e.g., wherein the presence of a particular level of GLUTX expression or a particular GLUTX allelic variant is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered an agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant GLUTX expression or GLUTX activity).

The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic alterations in a GLUTX. In preferred embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic alteration characterized by at least one alteration affecting the integrity of the gene encoding a GLUTX polypeptide or the misexpression of the GLUTX gene. For example, such genetic alterations can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of: (1) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from a GLUTX gene; (2) an addition of one or more nucleotides to a GLUTX gene; (3) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of a GLUTX gene; (4) a chromosomal rearrangement of a GLUTX gene; (5) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of a GLUTX gene; (6) aberrant modification of a GLUTX gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA, (7) the presence of a non-wild type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of a GLUTX gene; and (10) inappropriate post-translational modification of a GLUTX polypeptide. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting alterations in a GLUTX gene.

09981947-10180
T08T0T-246T8660

In certain embodiments, detection of the alteration involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR; see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or
5 alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR; see, e.g., Landegran *et al.*, *Science* 241:1077-1080, 1988; and Nakazawa *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:360-364, 1994), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the GLUTX gene (see Abavaya *et al.*, *Nucl.*
10 *Acids Res.* 23:675-681, 1995). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic DNA, mRNA, or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize
15 to a GLUTX gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the GLUTX nucleic acid (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is
20 anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self
25 sustained sequence replication (Guatelli *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 87:1874-1878, 1990), transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 86:1173-1177, 1989), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* 6:1197, 1988), or any other nucleic acid
30 amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid

molecules if such molecules are present in very low number.

In an alternative embodiment, alterations in a GLUTX gene from a sample cell can be identified by identifying changes in a restriction enzyme cleavage pattern. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

In other embodiments, alterations in GLUTX can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, e.g., DNA or RNA, to high density arrays containing tens to thousands of oligonucleotide probes (Cronin *et al.*, *Human Mutation* 7:244-255, 1996); Kozal *et al.*, *Nature Medicine* 2:753-759, 1996). For example, alterations in GLUTX can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin *et al.*, *supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This step is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

09981947 "101301
T09T047 "101301

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the GLUTX gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample GLUTX with the
5 corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxim and Gilbert (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:560 (1977)) or Sanger (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of
10 automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (*Bio/Techniques* 19:448, 1995) including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g. PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al. *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162 1996; and Griffin et al., *Appl.*
15 *Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159, 1993).

Other methods of detecting mutations in the GLUTX gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers et al. *Science* 230:1242 1985).
20 In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type GLUTX sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample.

The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent
25 which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digest the mismatched regions.

30 In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting

material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. (see, for example, Cotton *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:4397 1988; Saleeba *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295 1992). In a preferred embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in GLUTX cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches (Hsu *et al.*, *Carcinogenesis* 15:1657-1662 1994). According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on a GLUTX sequence is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell or cells. The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility can be used to identify mutations in GLUTX genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) can be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:2766, see also Cotton *Mutat Res.* 285:125-144 1993; and Hayashi *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79 1992). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control GLUTX nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments

may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In a preferred
5 embodiment, the method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Kee *et al.*, *Trends Genet.* 7:5 1991).

In yet another embodiment, the movement of mutant or
10 wild-type fragments in a polyacrylamide gel containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE; Myers *et al.*, *Nature* 313:495, 1985). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely
15 denture, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum *et al.*, *Biophys. Chem.*
20 265:12753, 1987).

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide
25 primers may be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki *et al.*, *Nature* 324:163, 1986); Saiki
et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6230, 1989). Such
30 allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

09981947 " 101801

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification
5 may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule, so that amplification depends on differential hybridization (Gibbs *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448, 1989) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce
10 polymerase extension (Prossner, *Tib/Tech* 11:238, 1993). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Probes* 6:1, 1992). It is anticipated that in certain embodiments
15 amplification may also be performed using Taq ligase for amplification (Barany, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:89, 1991). In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3' end of the 5' sequence making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a
20 specific site by looking for the presence of absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody
25 reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, for example, in a clinical setting to diagnose patient exhibiting symptoms or a family history of a disease or disorder involving abnormal GLUTX activity.

30 **XI. Pharmacogenetics**

Agents or modulators which have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on GLUTX activity (including those that alter activity by altering GLUTX gene expression),

identified by a screening assay described herein, can be administered to individuals to treat, prophylactically or therapeutically, disorders associated with aberrant GLUTX activity. In conjunction with such treatment, the
5 pharmacogenetics (*i.e.*, the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) of the individual may be considered. Thus, the pharmacogenetics of the individual permits the selection of effective agents (*e.g.*,
10 drugs) for prophylactic or therapeutic treatments based on a consideration of the individual's genotype. Such pharmacogenetics can further be used to determine appropriate dosages and therapeutic regimens. Accordingly, the activity of GLUTX polypeptides, expression of GLUTX
15 nucleic acids, or sequence of GLUTX genes in an individual can be determined and used to thereby select an appropriate agent for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual.

Pharmacogenetics deals with clinically significant
20 hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons (See, *e.g.*, Eichelbaum, *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 23:983-985, 1996 and Linder, *Clin. Chem.* 43:254-266, 1997). In general, two types of pharmacogenetic
25 conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic
30 conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (G6PD) is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is

hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug
5 metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (e.g., N-acetyltransferase (NAT2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why
10 some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the excessive metabolizer (EM) and poor
15 metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19
20 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite
25 morphine. The other extreme is the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Thus, the activity of GLUTX polypeptide, expression
30 of GLUTX nucleic acid, or the precise sequence of a GLUTX gene in an individual can be determined and used to select an appropriate agent for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic

studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with a GLUTX modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

XII. Monitoring of Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drugs, compounds) on the expression of GLUTX or the activity of GLUTX can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase GLUTX gene expression, increase GLUTX polypeptide levels, or upregulate GLUTX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased GLUTX gene expression, decreased GLUTX polypeptide levels, or downregulated GLUTX activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease GLUTX gene expression, decrease GLUTX polypeptide levels, or downregulate GLUTX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased GLUTX gene expression, increased GLUTX polypeptide levels, or upregulated GLUTX activity. In such clinical trials, the expression of GLUTX or activity of GLUTX can be used as a measure of the responsiveness of a particular cell.

For example, and not by way of limitation, genes, including GLUTX, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (e.g., a compound, drug, or small molecule) that modulates GLUTX activity (e.g., identified in a

09931947-101301

screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on a given disorder, for example, in a clinical trial, the level or expression of GLUTX or other genes implicated in the disorder can be measured. The levels of gene expression (*i.e.*, a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of polypeptide produced, by one of the methods described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of GLUTX or other genes. In this way, the gene expression pattern can serve as an indicative marker of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state can be determined before, and at various points during, treatment of the individual with the agent.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, polypeptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (1) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (2) detecting the level of expression of a GLUTX polypeptide or GLUTX mRNA in the pre-administration sample, or the level or activity of GLUTX; (3) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (4) detecting the level of expression of GLUTX polypeptide or GLUTX mRNA or the level or activity of the GLUTX polypeptide in the post-administration sample; (5) comparing the level of expression of GLUTX mRNA in the pre-administration sample with that in the post-administration sample, or comparing the level or activity of the GLUTX polypeptide in the pre-administration sample with that in

the post-administration sample; and (6) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly.

**XIII. Screening Assays for Compounds that Modulate GLUTX
Expression or Activity**

5 The invention also encompasses methods for identifying compounds that interact with GLUTX (or a domain of GLUTX) including, but not limited to, compounds that interfere with the interaction of GLUTX with transmembrane,
10 extracellular, or intracellular proteins which regulate GLUTX activity and compounds which modulate GLUTX activity. Also encompasses are method for identifying compounds which bind to GLUTX gene regulatory sequences (e.g., promoter sequences) and which may modulate GLUTX gene expression.
15 The compounds which may be screened in accordance with the invention include, but are not limited to peptides, antibodies and fragments thereof, and other organic compounds that bind to GLUTX and increase or decrease activity.
20 Such compounds may include, but are not limited to, peptides such as, for example, soluble peptides, including but not limited to members of random peptide libraries; (Lam *et al.*, *Nature* 354:82-84, 1991; Houghten *et al.*, *Nature* 354:84-86, 1991), and combinatorial chemistry-derived
25 molecular library made of D- and/or L configuration amino acids, phosphopeptides (including, but not limited to, members of random or partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries; Songyang, *et al.*, *Cell* 72:767-778, 1993), antibodies (including, but not limited to,
30 polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idiotypic, chimeric or single chain antibodies, and FAb, F(ab')₂ and FAb expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments thereof), and small organic or inorganic molecules.

Other compounds which can be screened in accordance with the invention include but are not limited to small organic molecules that are able to gain entry into an appropriate cell and affect the expression of the GLUTX gene
5 or activity of GLUTX protein.

Computer modelling and searching technologies permit identification of compounds, or the improvement of already identified compounds, that can modulate GLUTX expression or activity. Having identified such a compound or composition,
10 the active sites or regions are identified. Such active sites might typically be a binding for a natural modulator of activity. The active site can be identified using methods known in the art including, for example, from the amino acid sequences of peptides, from the nucleotide
15 sequences of nucleic acids, or from study of complexes of the relevant compound or composition with its natural ligand. In the latter case, chemical or X-ray crystallographic methods can be used to find the active site by finding where on the factor the modulator (or ligand) is
20 found.

Next, the three dimensional geometric structure of the active site is determined. This can be done by known methods, including X-ray crystallography, which can determine a complete molecular structure. On the other
25 hand, solid or liquid phase NMR can be used to determine certain intra-molecular distances. Any other experimental method of structure determination can be used to obtain partial or complete geometric structures. The geometric structures may be measured with a complexed modulator
30 (ligand), natural or artificial, which may increase the accuracy of the active site structure determined.

If an incomplete or insufficiently accurate structure is determined, the methods of computer-based

numerical modelling can be used to complete the structure or improve its accuracy. Any recognized modelling method may be used, including parameterized models specific to particular biopolymers such as proteins or nucleic acids, 5 molecular dynamics models based on computing molecular motions, statistical mechanics models based on thermal ensembles, or combined models. For most types of models, standard molecular force fields, representing the forces between constituent atoms and groups, are necessary, and can 10 be selected from force fields known in physical chemistry. The incomplete or less accurate experimental structures can serve as constraints on the complete and more accurate structures computed by these modeling methods.

Finally, having determined the structure of the 15 active site, either experimentally, by modeling, or by a combination, candidate modulating compounds can be identified by searching databases containing compounds along with information on their molecular structure. Such a search seeks compounds having structures that match the determined 20 active site structure and that interact with the groups defining the active site. Such a search can be manual, but is preferably computer assisted. These compounds found from this search are potential GLUTX modulating compounds.

Alternatively, these methods can be used to identify 25 improved modulating compounds from a previously identified modulating compound or ligand. The composition of the known compound can be modified and the structural effects of modification can be determined using the experimental and computer modelling methods described above applied to the 30 new composition. The altered structure is then compared to the active site structure of the compound to determine if an improved fit or interaction results. In this manner systematic variations in composition, such as by varying

side groups, can be quickly evaluated to obtain modified modulating compounds or ligands of improved specificity or activity.

Examples of molecular modelling systems are the
5 CHARMM and QUANTA programs (Polygen Corporation; Waltham, MA). CHARMM performs the energy minimization and molecular dynamics functions. QUANTA performs the construction, graphic modelling and analysis of molecular structure. QUANTA allows interactive construction, modification,
10 visualization, and analysis of the behavior of molecules with each other.

A number of articles review computer modelling of drugs interactive with specific proteins, such as Rotivinen et al., *Acta Pharmaceutical Fennica* 97:159-166, 1993; Ripka,
15 *New Scientist* 54-57 (June 16, 1988); McKinaly and Rossmann, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxiciol.* 29:111-122, 1989; Perry and Davies, OSAR: Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships in Drug Design, pp. 189-193 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1989); Lewis and Dean, 1989 *Proc. R. Soc. Lond.* 236:125-140 and 141-162,
20 1980; and, with respect to a model receptor for nucleic acid components, Askew et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111:1082, 1989.

Other computer programs that screen and graphically depict chemicals are available from companies such as BioDesign, Inc. (Pasadena, CA.), Allelix, Inc. (Mississauga, Ontario,
25 Canada), and Hypercube, Inc. (Cambridge, Ontario). Although these are primarily designed for application to drugs specific to particular proteins, they can be adapted to design of drugs specific to regions of DNA or RNA, once that region is identified.

30 Although described above with reference to design and generation of compounds which could alter binding, one could also screen libraries of known compounds, including natural products or synthetic chemicals, and biologically

active materials, including proteins, for compounds which are inhibitors or activators of GLUTX activity

Compounds identified via assays such as those described herein may be useful, for example, in elaborating the biological function of GLUTX and for the treatment of disorders associated with aberrant GLUTX activity or expression. Assays for testing the effectiveness of compounds identified with the above-described techniques are discussed below.

In vitro systems may be designed to identify compounds capable of interacting with GLUTX (or a domain of GLUTX). Compounds identified may be useful, for example, in modulating the activity of wild type and/or mutant GLUTX; may be useful in elaborating the biological function GLUTX; may be utilized in screens for identifying compounds that disrupt normal GLUTX interactions; or may in themselves disrupt such interactions.

The principle of the assays used to identify compounds that bind to GLUTX involves preparing a reaction mixture of GLUTX (or a domain thereof) and the test compound under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow the two components to interact and bind, thus forming a complex which can be removed and/or detected in the reaction mixture. The GLUTX species used can vary depending upon the goal of the screening assay. In some situations it is preferable to employ a peptide corresponding to a domain of GLUTX fused to a heterologous protein or polypeptide that affords advantages in the assay system (e.g., labeling, isolation of the resulting complex, etc.) can be utilized.

The screening assays can be conducted in a variety of ways. For example, one method to conduct such an assay involves anchoring GLUTX protein, polypeptide, peptide or fusion protein or the test substance onto a solid phase and

detecting GLUTX/test compound complexes anchored on the solid phase at the end of the reaction. In one embodiment of such a method, the GLUTX reactant may be anchored onto a solid surface, and the test compound, which is not anchored, 5 may be labeled, either directly or indirectly.

In practice, microtiter plates may conveniently be utilized as the solid phase. The anchored component may be immobilized by non-covalent or covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment may be accomplished by simply coating 10 the solid surface with a solution of the protein and drying.

Alternatively, an immobilized antibody, preferably a monoclonal antibody, specific for the protein to be immobilized may be used to anchor the protein to the solid surface. The surfaces may be prepared in advance and 15 stored.

In order to conduct the assay, the nonimmobilized component is added to the coated surface containing the anchored component. After the reaction is complete, unreacted components are removed (e.g., by washing) under 20 conditions such that any complexes formed will remain immobilized on the solid surface. The detection of complexes anchored on the solid surface can be accomplished in a number of ways. Where the previously non-immobilized component is pre-labeled, the detection of label immobilized 25 on the surface indicates that complexes were formed. Where the previously non-immobilized component is not pre-labeled, an indirect label can be used to detect complexes anchored on the surface; e.g., using a labeled antibody specific for the previously non-immobilized component (the antibody, in 30 turn, may be directly labeled or indirectly labeled with a labeled anti-Ig antibody).

Alternatively, a reaction can be conducted in a liquid phase, the reaction products separated from unreacted

components, and complexes detected; e.g., using an immobilized antibody specific for GLUTX protein, polypeptide, peptide or fusion protein or the test compound to anchor any complexes formed in solution, and a labeled
5 antibody specific for the other component of the possible complex to detect anchored complexes.

Alternatively, cell-based assays can be used to identify compounds that interact with GLUTX. To this end, cell lines that express GLUTX, or cell lines that have been
10 genetically engineered to express GLUTX can be used.

XIV. Assays for Compounds that Interfere with the Interaction Between GLUTX and a Protein Binding Partner

15 Proteins that interact with the GLUTX are referred to, for purposes of this discussion, as "binding partners".

Such binding partners can be involved in regulating GLUTX activity. Therefore, it is desirable to identify compounds that interfere with or disrupt the interaction of such
20 binding partners with GLUTX. Such compounds may be useful in regulating the activity of the GLUTX and treating disorders associated with aberrant GLUTX activity.

The basic principle of the assay systems used to identify compounds that interfere with the interaction
25 between the GLUTX and binding partner or partners involves preparing a reaction mixture containing GLUTX protein, polypeptide, peptide or fusion protein and the binding partner under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow the two to interact and bind, thus forming a complex. In
30 order to test a compound for inhibitory activity, the reaction mixture is prepared in the presence and absence of the test compound. The test compound may be initially included in the reaction mixture, or may be added at a time subsequent to the addition of the GLUTX moiety and its

binding partner. Control reaction mixtures are incubated without the test compound or with a non-active control compound. The formation of any complexes between the GLUTX moiety and the binding partner is then detected. The
5 formation of a complex in the control reaction, but not in the reaction mixture containing the test compound, indicates that the compound interferes with the interaction of GLUTX and the interactive binding partner. Additionally, complex formation within reaction mixtures containing the test
10 compound and normal GLUTX protein may also be compared to complex formation within reaction mixtures containing the test compound and a mutant GLUTX. This comparison may be important in those cases wherein it is desirable to identify compounds that disrupt interactions of mutant but not normal
15 GLUTX.

The assay for compounds that interfere with the interaction of the GLUTX and a binding partner can be conducted in a heterogeneous or homogeneous format. Heterogeneous assays involve anchoring either the GLUTX
20 protein, polypeptide, peptide, or fusion protein, or the binding partner onto a solid phase and detecting complexes anchored on the solid phase at the end of the reaction. In homogeneous assays, the entire reaction is carried out in a liquid phase. In either approach, the order of addition of
25 reactants can be varied to obtain different information about the compounds being tested. For example, test compounds that interfere with the interaction by competition can be identified by conducting the reaction in the presence of the test substance; *i.e.*, by adding the test substance to
30 the reaction mixture prior to or simultaneously with the GLUTX moiety and interactive binding partner. Alternatively, test compounds that disrupt preformed complexes, *e.g.*, compounds with higher binding constants

that displace one of the components from the complex, can be tested by adding the test compound to the reaction mixture after complexes have been formed. The various formats are described briefly below.

5 In a heterogeneous assay system, either the GLUTX moiety or the interactive binding partner, is anchored onto a solid surface, while the non-anchored species is labeled, either directly or indirectly. In practice, microtiter plates are conveniently utilized. The anchored species may
10 be immobilized by non-covalent or covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment may be accomplished simply by coating the solid surface with a solution of GLUTX (or a domain thereof) or binding partner and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody specific for the
15 species to be anchored may be used to anchor the species to the solid surface. The surfaces may be prepared in advance and stored.

In order to conduct the assay, the partner of the immobilized species is exposed to the coated surface with or
20 without the test compound. After the reaction is complete, unreacted components are removed (e.g., by washing) and any complexes formed will remain immobilized on the solid surface. The detection of complexes anchored on the solid surface can be accomplished in a number of ways. Where the
25 non-immobilized species is pre-labeled, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexes were formed. Where the non-immobilized species is not pre-labeled, an indirect label can be used to detect complexes anchored on the surface, e.g., using a directly or
30 indirectly labeled antibody specific for the initially non-immobilized species. Depending upon the order of addition of reaction components, test compounds which inhibit complex formation or which disrupt preformed complexes can be

detected.

Alternatively, the reaction can be conducted in a liquid phase in the presence or absence of the test compound, the reaction products separated from unreacted components, and complexes detected, *e.g.*, using an immobilized antibody specific for one of the binding components to anchor any complexes formed in solution, and a labeled antibody specific for the other partner to detect anchored complexes. Again, depending upon the order of addition of reactants to the liquid phase, test compounds which inhibit complex or which disrupt preformed complexes can be identified.

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, a homogeneous assay can be used. In this approach, a preformed complex of the GLUTX moiety and the interactive binding partner is prepared in which either the GLUTX or its binding partners is labeled, but the signal generated by the label is quenched due to formation of the complex (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,109,496 by Rubenstein which utilizes this approach for immunoassays). The addition of a test substance that competes with and displaces one of the species from the preformed complex will result in the generation of a signal above background. In this way, test substances which disrupt GLUTX/intracellular binding partner interaction can be identified.

In a particular embodiment, a GLUTX fusion can be prepared for immobilization. For example, the GLUTX or a peptide fragment thereof can be fused to a glutathione-S-transferase (GST) gene using a fusion vector, such as pGEX-5X-1, in such a manner that its binding activity is maintained in the resulting fusion protein. The interactive binding partner can be purified and used to raise a monoclonal antibody, using methods routinely practiced in

the art. This antibody can be labeled with the radioactive isotope ¹²⁵I, for example, by methods routinely practiced in the art. In a heterogeneous assay, the GST-GLUTX fusion protein can be anchored to glutathione-agarose beads. The
5 interactive binding partner can then be added in the presence or absence of the test compound in a manner that allows interaction and binding to occur. At the end of the reaction period, unbound material can be washed away, and the labeled monoclonal antibody can be added to the system
10 and allowed to bind to the complexed components. The interaction between GLUTX and the interactive binding partner can be detected by measuring the amount of radioactivity that remains associated with the glutathione-agarose beads. A successful inhibition of the interaction
15 by the test compound will result in a decrease in measured radioactivity.

Alternatively, the GST-GLUTX fusion protein and the interactive binding partner can be mixed together in liquid in the absence of the solid glutathione-agarose beads. The
20 test compound can be added either during or after the species are allowed to interact. This mixture can then be added to the glutathione-agarose beads and unbound material is washed away. Again the extent of inhibition of the GLUTX/binding partner interaction can be detected by adding
25 the labeled antibody and measuring the radioactivity associated with the beads.

In another embodiment of the invention, these same techniques can be employed using peptide fragments that correspond to the binding domains of GLUTX and/or the
30 interactive or binding partner (in cases where the binding partner is a protein), in place of one or both of the full length proteins. Any number of methods routinely practiced in the art can be used to identify and isolate the binding

00001947-101801

sites. These methods include, but are not limited to, mutagenesis of the gene encoding one of the proteins and screening for disruption of binding in a co-immunoprecipitation assay. Compensating mutations in the
5 gene encoding the second species in the complex can then be selected. Sequence analysis of the genes encoding the respective proteins will reveal the mutations that correspond to the region of the protein involved in interactive binding. Alternatively, one protein can be
10 anchored to a solid surface using methods described above, and allowed to interact with and bind to its labeled binding partner, which has been treated with a proteolytic enzyme, such as trypsin. After washing, a short, labeled peptide comprising the binding domain may remain associated with the
15 solid material, which can be isolated and identified by amino acid sequencing. Also, once the gene coding for the intracellular binding partner is obtained, short gene segments can be engineered to express peptide fragments of the protein, which can then be tested for binding activity
20 and purified or synthesized.

XV. Methods for Reducing GLUTX Expression

Expression of GLUTX can be reduced through the use of modulatory compounds identified through the use of the
25 screening methods described above. In addition, endogenous GLUTX gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the GLUTX gene or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,464,764). For example, a mutant, non-functional GLUTX
30 (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous GLUTX gene (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the GLUTX gene) can be used, with or without a selectable marker and/or a negative

selectable marker, to transfect cells that express GLUTX-3
in vivo. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted
homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the
GLUTX gene. Such approaches are particularly suited for use
5 in developing animal models to study the role of GLUTX; in
this instance, modifications to ES (embryonic stem) cells
can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive
GLUTX gene. However, a knock out approach can be adapted
for use in humans, provided the recombinant DNA constructs
10 are directly administered or targeted to the required site
in vivo using appropriate viral vectors.

Alternatively, endogenous GLUTX gene expression can
be reduced by targeting deoxyribonucleotide sequences
complementary to the regulatory region of the GLUTX gene
15 (i.e., the GLUTX promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple
helical structures that prevent transcription of the GLUTX
gene in target cells in the body (Helene, *Anticancer Drug*
Res. 6:569, 1981; Helene et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*
660:27, 1992; and Maher, *Bioassays* 14:807, 1992).

20 In addition, as discussed above, anti-sense
molecules, ribozymes, and peptide nucleic acids can be used
to reduce GLUTX expression.

XVI. Assays for the Identification of Compounds that
25 Ameliorate Disorders Associated with Aberrant GLUTX
Expression or Activity

Compounds, including, but not limited to, compounds
identified via assay techniques such as those described
above may be useful for the treatment of disorders
30 associated with aberrant GLUTX expression or aberrant GLUTX
activity.

While animal model-based assays are particularly
useful for the identification of such therapeutic compounds,

cell-based assay systems are also very useful, particularly in combination with animal-model based assays. Such cell-based systems can include, for example, recombinant or non-recombinant cells which express GLUTX. The effect of a
5 selected modulatory compound on GLUTX expression can be measured using any of the above-described techniques for measuring GLUTX protein or GLUTX mRNA.

XVII. Effective Dose

10 Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of the polypeptides of the invention and the compounds that modulate their expression or activity can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures, using either cells in culture or experimental animals to determine the LD₅₀ (the
15 dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD₅₀/ED₅₀. Polypeptides or other compounds that exhibit large
20 therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side
25 effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that
30 include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the

therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC_{50} (that is, the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

10

XVIII. Formulations and Use

Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention can be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers or excipients. Thus, the compounds and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates may be formulated for administration by inhalation or insufflation (either through the mouth or the nose) or oral, buccal, parenteral or rectal administration.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc, or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry

product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives, or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol, or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl-p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

10 The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavoring, coloring and sweetening agents as appropriate. Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

For buccal administration the compositions may take
15 the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from
20 pressurized packs or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, for example, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a
25 valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of, for example, gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

30 The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, for example, by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, for example, in ampoules or

in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions, or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient can be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, for example, sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds can also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, for example, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (e.g., subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (e.g., as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

The compositions can, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack can, for example, comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device can be accompanied by instructions for administration.

The therapeutic compositions of the invention can also contain a carrier or excipient, many of which are known to persons of ordinary skill in the art. Excipients that can be used include buffers (e.g., citrate buffer, phosphate buffer, acetate buffer, and bicarbonate buffer), amino acids, urea, alcohols, ascorbic acid, phospholipids,

proteins (e.g., serum albumin), EDTA, sodium chloride, liposomes, mannitol, sorbitol, and glycerol.

The nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies, or other modulatory compounds of the invention (i.e., compounds that alter the expression of GLUTX or the activity of GLUTX) can be administered by any standard route of administration.

For example, administration can be parenteral, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intracranial, intraorbital, ophthalmic, intraventricular, intracapsular, intraspinal, intracisternal, intraperitoneal, transmucosal, or oral. The modulatory compound can be formulated in various ways, according to the corresponding route of administration. For example, liquid solutions can be made for ingestion or injection; gels or powders can be made for ingestion, inhalation, or topical application. Methods for making such formulations are well known and can be found in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." It is expected that the preferred route of administration will be intravenous.

XIX. Example

The human GLUTX gene was identified as follows. A variety of public and proprietary sequence databases were searched using an approach designed to identify putative glucose transporters. This search led to the identification of an EST which was thought likely to encode a portion of a gene having some similarity to genes encoding previously identified glucose transporters. Two PCR primers (TGTTTCCTAGTCTTTGCTACA; SEQ ID NO:8 and TTGTTAAGGCCTTCCATT; SEQ ID NO:9) based on the sequence of the identified EST were used to screen a human mixed tissue cDNA library. This screening resulted in the identification of a probe which

was used to screen the human mixed tissue cDNA library. This screening led to the identification of a number of putative glucose transporter clones. A number of these clones were sequenced and ordered to arrive at a complete
5 sequence for GLUTX. The nucleotide sequence of GLUTX is shown in Fig. 1. The predicted amino acid sequence of GLUTX is also shown in Fig. 2.

GLUTX is predicted to have 12 transmembrane domains.

The first transmembrane domain extends from about amino
10 acid 52 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 71 (extracellular end). The second transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 108 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 128 (intracellular end). The third transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 141
15 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 159 (extracellular end). The fourth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 166 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 189 (intracellular end). The fifth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 204 (intracellular end) to about amino
20 acid 221 (extracellular end). The sixth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 233 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 252 (intracellular end). The seventh transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 317 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 333 (extracellular
25 end). The eighth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 355 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 375 (intracellular end). The ninth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 383 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 404 (extracellular end). The tenth transmembrane
30 domain extends from about amino acid 413 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 437 (intracellular end). The eleventh transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 449 (intracellular end) to about amino acid 472 (extracellular

end). The twelfth transmembrane domain extends from about amino acid 481 (extracellular end) to about amino acid 499 (intracellular end).

Fig. 4 includes a series of plots predicting various structural features of GLUTX: alpha regions (Garnier-Robson), beta regions (Garnier-Robson), turn regions (Garnier-Robson), coil regions (Garnier-Robson), amphipathic alpha regions (Eisenberg), amphipathic beta regions (Eisenberg), and flexible regions (Karplus-Schulz). Fig. 4 also includes plots of antigenicity index (Jameson-Wolf), surface probability (Emini), and hydrophilicity (Kyte-Doolittle).

The predicted amino acid sequence of GLUTX was compared to the amino acid sequences of GLUT1, (SEQ ID NO:3), GLUT2 (SEQ ID NO:4), GLUT3 (SEQ ID NO:5), GLUT4 (SEQ ID NO:6), and GLUT5 (SEQ ID NO:7). This comparison is depicted in Fig. 3 along with a majority sequence (SEQ ID NO:8). As noted above, in designing variant forms of GLUTX which retain the activity of wild-type GLUTX, it is generally preferable to avoid altering residues that are highly conserved. Of course, if one wished to design a reduced activity variant of GLUTX, it is generally preferable to alter conserved residues. Using sequence comparison information one can design GLUTX variants which are more similar to GLUT1, (SEQ ID NO:3), GLUT2 (SEQ ID NO:4), GLUT3 (SEQ ID NO:5), GLUT4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or GLUT5 (SEQ ID NO:7).

Northern blot analysis carried out using a Clontech Inc. (Palo Alto, CA) blot revealed that GLUTX is expressed in the following tissues: liver, kidney, skeletal muscle, and prostate. GLUTX is weakly expressed in the following tissues: small intestine, bladder, placenta, and heart. Finally, this analysis revealed GLUTX expression is not

detectable in the following tissues: brain, lung, pancreas, uterus, colon, and stomach.

GLUTX cDNA was inserted into the mammalian expression vector pMET7 (a modified version of pME18S, which
5 utilizes the SRA promoter as described previously; Takebe, *Mol. Cell Bio.* 8:466, 1988) to create a GLUTX expression vector.

The activity of GLUTX and variants thereof may be assessed using any suitable assay. For example, Keller et
10 *al.* (*J. Biol. Chem.* 264:18884, 1989) describes an assay which can be used to measure the kinetic parameters of hexose transport.

XX. Deposit Statement

The clones described herein as _____ have
15 been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection and assigned accession numbers _____, respectively.

The above-noted cultures have been deposited under conditions that assure that access to the cultures will be available during the pendency of the patent application to
20 one determined by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto under 37 CFR 1.14 and 35 U.S.C. 122.

The deposits are available as required by foreign patent laws in countries wherein counterparts of the subject application, or its progeny, are filed. However, it should
25 be understood that the availability of a deposit does not constitute a license to practice the subject invention in derogation of patent rights granted by governmental action.

Further, the subject culture deposits will be stored and made available to the public in accord with the
30 provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the Deposit of Microorganisms, i.e., they will be stored with all the care necessary to keep them viable and uncontaminated for a period of at least five years after the most recent request

09981947-101801

for the furnishing of a sample of the deposits, and in any
case, for a period of at least 30 (thirty) years after the
date of deposit or for the enforceable life of any patent
which may issue disclosing the cultures plus five years
5 after the last request for a sample from a deposit. The
depositor acknowledges the duty to replace the deposits
should the depository be unable to furnish a sample when
requested, due to the condition of the deposits. All
restrictions on the availability to the public of the
10 subject culture deposits will be irrevocably removed upon
the granting of a patent disclosing them.

What is claimed is:

FOI b7D - 44673650